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# REVIEW

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## ENGLISH NATION

Tuesday, November 12. 1706.

Am aftonish'd, that any one can help feeing the Safety, Settlement and Perpetuity of the chablish'd Churches of either Kingdom, entirely wrapt up in the UNION; and indeed only to be secured

Hitherto the Scots have been jealous of England's putting upon them Episcopacy, Tyranny, &c. And I cannot say, it has always been without Cause, and in Case of Ruptures, it may not yet be without Cause; Wars, different Sovereigns, and a thousand Casualties and Uncertainties, to which that Church as now establish'd, is subject, may expose Her to strange things, both from England without, as distinctly and disunitedly considered, which after the QUEEN, no body can answer for; and from a numerous and doubly disaffected Party at home.

Who, I say, in Case of those things, shall answer for what may or may not befall the present establish'd Churches? I dare say, no Man, that has a true Zeal for either of them, can say, he is easie in their present Condition, abstracted from this Union.

Upon an Union all these Fears vanish, 'tis for ever render'd impossible to overthrow the Settlement of either Church; but by subverting the Constitution, by absolute Arbitrary Government, and the openest bare-sac'd Tyranny. The Church, and the Constitution, the Spiritual and Temporal Liberty, have the same Sanction, depend upon the same Security, are defended by the same Power, demanded by the same Right, twisted and connected together, cannot fall but by the same Disaster, nor stand but by the Support of one another.

Tis true, Tyrannies may happen, and I they may, and are much more likely to do in scotland under this present unsettled Posture as to Succession, than otherwise; and therefore they must still be more fafe in a Union, than they are now, and with this Addition, that then all Briggin will be concern'd for their Liberty, and they will demand it as their undoubted indisputable Right: Which Right the other can never confent to abrogate or make null, without making it lawfel, by the same Majority, to lose their own. and so should one Day come to fuffer by the same Experiment.

And indeed this is the only Way to reconcile that firange Abfordity, of which I have taken Notice ellewhete, now growing up in both Nations, Riz. The Danger of the Church! That England should say, Her Church will be in Danger, and Scotland fay, Her Church will be in Danger: If both these can be true, I confess, it has some thing very odd in it. But what is yet more ablurd, is, That this should be from an Union ! Bless us, Union-work this! How can that he? 'Tis the Nature of Union to preferve, not deftroy ; to fecure, not endanger; to confirm, not undermine. No, Gentlemen, if either of your Churches are in Danger, it will be for Want of the Union : So, and no other way, the Absurdity may be reconcil'd, and both Churches be in Danger.

In Union. Love, Peace, Charity, and mutual Affiftanceare natural Consequences; and can these pull down any Church?
Whenever any Party attempts upon the other, the Union is broke; 'tis no more the thing, and can no longer bear the Name. When the Union is broke, the Confficution is overthrown; for one Link of this Chain being broken, the whole Chain is render'd useles; the Force of the whole depending upon the Continuity of its Parts; The Fundamental is defroy'd, the Government diffolved, and the whole Island becomes a Mob. one universal kabble. Just as in the Case of a Tyrant dispensing with the Laws. and fetting up Arbitrary Power; Property ceales, Authority diffolves, Conflictation Inflocates, and the National Capacity dies.

It is true, human Wildom can make nothing indiffolvable. This Union may be

broke; fo may Magna Charta, fo may the Constitution. But, Gentlemen, you have the same Security for your Church-Settlement, as you have for your Lives, Liberties and Effates, and the same on one fide. as you have on the other.

But fay fome, fill'd with Tealoufies of remote Possibilities in Behalf of Scotland . even the Legislative may be bias'd, and a Parliament may come, that shall rescind the Settlement of the Church of Scotland.

Put this into England. A Parliament may come, that may dissolve the Constitution, that may rescind the Union, that may sacrifice the whole Kingdom ; It is abfurd in its Nature, the Union in its Being is the very Confli-tation, the Life and Soul of great Britain, as to Government: And to fay, a Parliament may come, that may break the Conflitution, is to fay, a Parliament may be mad, peffes'd, and Felo de fe. As a Parliament they cannot do lo, they ceale from that Moment to be a Parliament, and become a House of Tyrants, and a Dea of Robbers, nay, and of the worst Sort of Robbers, firipping thole they come to protect.

If they would do this, therefore, they cannot without diffolving their own Being, annihilating their own Body, and commit-

ing all imaginable Abfurdities.

They may diffolve the mselves, but original natural Right must remain. If they diffolye the Form, whither fall it return? To its Primitive State it cannot, because that is diffolv'd; to Confusion it must not, be cause Right must be preserv'd: Whenever therefore a Parliament destroys the Conflitution, by which a Nation is form'd, that Parliament ceases, and the Power reverts to original Source to form a new one.

Thus the Nature of the thing is its own Security, and there needs no Addition of other Force; if there does, the Mouths of those Gentlemen muft be ftopp'd, in His Grace the High Commissioner's Speech to the Parliament of Scotland, That his Grace is empowered to confent to what may be further necessary.

What can be made more firm? Are there any Ligaments in the Law, qualified to bind the Church and Conftitution together, fo as that one cannot be hurt without the

other;

other; they are offered to the Scots, let them take em, and tie it as fast, as Laws on Oath can bind, or the Sack Imperii of any Nation can be made.

After this, what this we fay, is there any thing in the Scruples of some in either of the establish'd Churches, which goes bewond the real Security of the Church?

I wish, those Gentlemen would consider, whether is be any more than a Scruple? And whether all the Obligation, they think themselves under, be not limited by Possibilities? Whether it can be understood they should be bound to do, that which they cannot really wish, the publick Good and present Circumstances considered, were in their Power to do?

Let luch Gentlemen confider, how far their Security, as well as Judgement, will be called in Question in this Case, Whither really feering the Church, which they embrace as unity and only Orthodox, be not the main effectual Sorp they can take to pull down all fails Churches, and confequency a full Difeherge of the faced Obligation they think themselves make?

The certain as things are, the Church of Scotland is far from fafe; and I should be excusable, if I should say, nothing but himself on an Union can make it to lie, then that effectually establishes the true Church of Christ in the World, establishes and pulsediera altother Churches in the Language of his Capacity; as he assists to place that Church in a Posture of Victory over all hat Buendies, by a Liberty of using all her Spiritual Waspoon, Viz. The superious Doctrine and Sanctity of her Ministry; and I wish, there were no other Contention between the two Churches.

#### MISCELLANEA.

IN my last Miscellanea, Lintroduc'd Mr. Hodges treating England in a very odd, and wholly new Manner, as to their National Crimes; and I promis'd in my next to snow you, Gentlemen, your National Picture, as drawn by this excellent Limner. I shall only make good my Word to you, and give it you in his own Words; my Observations may perhaps come after.

Having begun in my last to tell the Scots with a true Air of Pharifaical Hypocrific, How much better they are than the English Nation, and therefore that in the Matter of a Union, they should begin with a stand off, I am more Holy aban thou, he goes on-

off, I am more Holy than thon, he goes on"There, meaning in England, by the
"Slackness of Ecclesiastick Discipline, drink"ing in of false Doctrines, and spreading
erroneous Opinions, the Devil hath got
fuch a Way, Sin is become so exemplary,
tempting and uncontroul'd; the Mercies
of Heaven so openly despised, and God
for manifestly provok'd; that if it were not
for the Sake of many godly there, and for
their daily Confessions and Prayers, England must have long ago fallen under some

"extraordinary and dreadful Bifes of God's Displeature.

"And how long thele-may be withheld,
"where the increase of Sin does to far
"overgrow the increase of Grace, who can
"tell?"

"There the Face of their Church is over"I spread with Aminiavisa, Socialization, Fo.
"pif Ceremontes, and a cold, lazy and
"lifeless Form of Worship, having neither
"any thing like Discipline, nor either pub"lick or private Cateching.

"Many of those, who most set up for "Knowledge, Parts, Wit and Sense, above their Neighbours, are hid or open Ownsers of Desim, prefering blind Natural, to the Heavenly Light of reveal'd Religion, and treating in Ridicule the Holy Scriptures, Regeneration, the imputed Rightures, Regeneration, the imputed Rightures, Christ, and the Fundamental Doctrine of three Persons in the Godshead, both in Discourse and publick Writings, without any publick Search or Censure.

"Their Self-Murthers and other Mur"there abound, some think, more than in
"any

st any Part of the World besides. " Boldness, Impiety, licentious Prophanenels, and all Manner of horrid .. Wickedness is there arriv'd to such a " Height, as was never chargeable upon a Sodom and Gomorrab.

"And tho' this perhaps may appear to of some a too heavy Charge; yet it is all s far short of what I heard a godly Mi-" nil er confels in Prayer, innumerating the " Sins of England, the last Fast-Day or-46 dered by Her Majesty's Gracious Procla-" mation, on Wednesday the 20th of Murch. "I am perswaded, that is, many of the fincerely godly in Scotland had heard your Sins coufess'd, and the Judgments " threatned against England, which I heard in that Prayer, and like Judgments threatned against England for their a-" bounding in Impiety, under so great " Light of the Gospel; and their obstinate "Continuance in Impenitency, under the of great Deliverances and fo great Multitudes of Favours, Victories, and other " Mercies, that God is pleas'd to heap up-"on them, which I heard in a Sermon laft " Thanksgiving-Day, Thursday, June 27. "They would, the omitting the Confideof ration of what of the like Nature hath " been threatned against England, by some of the most godly Ministers of Scotland, "tremble to think of so uniting with Eng-" land, as to become ONE PEOPLE with "them, tho' inflead of the Author's fix "hundred thousand Pounds, they were to "fend them fix Millions; yea, tho' it were " possible, that they could send them whole " Mountains of Gold and Silver.

" For when they come to a more serious " and well digested Confideration of this " Matter, I suppose, they are like to find, "that they can never fo incorporate with " England, as to become ONE PEOPLE, "and National with Respect to Trade, "Wealth and Riches, but they must at the " fame time incorporate with them, fo as " to contract a Share in the Guilt of all their or provoking National Sins, which then become theirs, as well as England's; " whereby they must certainly become lia" ble to a Share in all the Plagues, Punish. " ments and judgments, that upon the con-"tinuing of their Impertinency, God, long-" fuffering, but not always fuffering, that! " think he to inflict upon them.

" I suppose, that many in Scotland are like " to think; That these Debts to the Justice " of God, by them voluntarily assum'd and "charg'd upon themselves, by becoming "ONE PEOPLE and ONE NATION, " may sometime prove far heavier, than " all the publick civil Debts of England; " wherein they also engage themselves, and " may produce fuch Conlequences of their "Coalition, as all the Wealth, they can "propose to themselves by it, tho' really " far above what they fancy, can never be " able to compense.

Here is a terrible Charge, Gentlemen, and if it were true, it would be very bad with us-Some of it indeed I can deteet, as that there is no private or publick Catechiling lin the Church of England But I hint all this for another Reason, and my Application shall come at the latter End of it----In the mean time you may fee in this, the Use one Nation may make of another Nation's Immoralities, and not to recriminate upon any : Mr. H-es, who they say, is the Author of this Book, is in this very unfair with England; because he has not determin'd the Balance of Sins between the Nations, and thereby propos'd. how this Matter might be adjusted-

I shall conclude his Charge in my next, and make my farther Remarks upon it : to which I refer.

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